COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Defense National Stockpile Center
Defense Installation Restoration Program

Scotia Depot
Scotia, New York

September 2003

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Defense National Stockpile Center
Defense Installation Restoration Program

Scotia Depot
Scotia, New York

September 2003

Submitted to:

Defense National Stockpile Center
Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Rd.
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Submitted by:

Guild Communications
5010 Sunnyside Avenue, Suite 201
Beltsville, MD 20705

Under:

Contract No. SPO833-00-M-2088

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Executive Summary

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's environmental stewardship efforts known as the Installation Restoration Program. The Plan is for the Scotia Depot located in the County of Schenectady, New York. It is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. A series of interviews was conducted with private citizens, elected officials and corporate neighbors of the Depot to prepare this plan.

The primary components are:

- Overview of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the Scotia Depot
- Community priorities for information and involvement with Scotia Depot environmental initiatives

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

The site is currently an active storage depot, engaged in the storage of various materials, including metallic ores, refined metals, and mineral substances. In 1998, the Defense Logistics Agency conducted a Preliminary Assessment at the Depot to determine whether there existed the potential for any of the materials stored or used on the Depot to be released into the environment via the soil, groundwater, surface water or air. When the Preliminary Assessment concluded that additional investigation was appropriate, a Focused Site Investigation was conducted with results published in March, 2001.

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

These investigations indicated routine depot activities over the years may have caused minor impacts to the soil, groundwater, surface water and storm sewer sediments.

The most significant finding was the presence of the solvent trichloroethylene (TCE) detected at very low concentrations in soil and groundwater. Based on this detection and its presence off-depot, a groundwater investigation was conducted on Depot property.

All areas where impacts were identified are within the security fence with controlled access where the public is unlikely to come in contact. Because of the characteristic of the materials identified and because there is significant dilution of the storm water prior to its discharging into the river, the release of these substances to the Mohawk River via surface water is not likely.

If the Depot land use changes to unrestricted use in the future, the extent of impacts from the ferrochrome stockpile should be determined, including downstream storm sewer sampling and studying the potential leaching of metals. Recommendations include covering the impacted soil with pavement or soil, removing and replacing the soil, and moving the security fence to coincide with the Depot boundary to reduce the possibility of human exposure.

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Section 1: Introduction

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program for the Scotia Depot, Schenectady County, New York. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the Scotia area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. The plan describes the Installation Restoration Program and how it relates to the Scotia Depot, the environmental concerns expressed by local residents, and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Scotia neighbors.

Many Scotia area residents helped us with the development of this Community Relations Plan. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the Scotia Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, interested citizens, neighbors, and nearby business owners.

This Community Relations Plan is required under federal laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as the Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan, a federal regulation which implements CERCLA/SARA.

This Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the Schenectady, Scotia, Rotterdam and Glenville branches of the Schenectady County Public Library system.

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Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

The objectives of the Installation Restoration Program are to:

- identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts
- take the appropriate remedial action

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program consists of several phases. The typical phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- Decision Document
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document)

A **Preliminary Assessment,** the first phase of the program, determines whether past operations or mishaps have contributed to any environmental impacts at the depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface, used as a source of water for artesian wells and springs) and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that may pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation**. This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Inspection. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, hydrogeological studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water flow direction and speed. This information is necessary for the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study.

The **Feasibility Study** is conducted to identify and develop management alternatives, which may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact and community relations. A proposed remedial alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action. The Feasibility Study activities begin during the **Remedial Investigation** phase.

A **Decision Document,** or Record of Decision, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the Feasibility Study, is written at this point, and, with input from the regulators and the public, is adopted.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design, developed on the basis of the Feasibility Study, is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Removing contaminated soil for disposal at a landfill is an example of a remedial measure that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. A No Further Action Decision Document is also routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**). The No Further Action Decision Document is issued to state regulatory agencies for comment. The document is then released to the public for a 30-day comment period.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each of the action steps of this program is coordinated with the New York Department of Environmental Conservation. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all Installation Restoration Program decision-making.

Section 3: Depot Background and Site Investigation Results

Site Description and Background

The Scotia Depot was commissioned on March 30, 1943. After World War II, portions of the Depot were sold. The current Scotia Depot, which was previously used as a US Navy Supply Depot, is located within Schenectady County, New York. It consists of approximately 60 acres of land located in the center of an industrial/commercial business park, which was formerly part of the original 337-acre Depot. The property is owned by the General Services Administration (GSA), and operated by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

The Depot is operated by the Defense Logistics Agency under the National Defense Stockpile Program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies. The national stockpile system was developed to create depots strategically located across the country for storage of these strategic materials.

Materials are currently being sold to private industry. When all materials have been sold, the depot will be closed and the land returned to the General Services Administration for final disposition. There are five warehouses for indoor storage (capacity 582,826 square feet) and two outdoor open storage areas (capacity 336,098 square feet). Materials within the warehouses are stored in containers.

The depot is operated by 12 employees with round-the-clock security. The following commodities are stored in warehouses at the depot:

- Columbium
- Cobalt
- Graphite
- Mica
- Tannin
- Tantalum
- Tungsten Ores & Concentrates
- Talc
- Zinc

Ferrochrome is the only commodity stored outdoors at the Depot.

Scope of Environmental Restoration Program Work

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted at the Scotia Depot in 1998 to determine if the potential existed for hazardous substance releases to the environment via the soil, groundwater, or surface water/sediment pathways. Based upon information developed during the PA, results of a follow-on Focused Site Investigation (SI) were published in March 2001 to confirm the presence or absence of contamination. The SI was also justified by the close proximity of

commercial and residential property as well as schools, and the fact that the site is situated over a major sole-source aquifer used as a regional drinking water source by four municipalities and over 120,000 people. A high school and elementary school are located about 3,000 feet east of the Depot, and the nearest residence is about 200 feet south of the Depot, across Route 5.

Phase II Site Assessment

The GSA, which owns the Scotia Depot property, commissioned a Phase II Site Assessment at the Depot. This was a separate-but-related action to the DLA/DNSC site investigations, and is part of a larger GSA program to conduct independent assessments at GSA-owned properties. In 1999, the GSA completed the Scotia Phase II site assessment, and data from that process was combined with the DLA/DNSC focused SI data. The data from these investigations indicated routine Depot activities over the years have caused minor impacts to the soil, groundwater, surface water and storm sewer sediments.

The most significant finding of the SI and Phase II studies was the suspected presence of Trichloroethylene (TCE), an industrial cleaning solvent, in groundwater. The presence of TCE in the soils off-site indicated it was possible that this area might be the source of TCE in the groundwater that was identified by independent investigations at the adjacent industrial park, which formerly was part of the original Scotia Navy Depot. The TCE plume (the area where this solvent has been detected) has been of concern since the early 1990s, when small amounts of this solvent were found in several residential wells along Route 5, and the residents were subsequently switched to the municipal water system. TCE has also been detected in the Town of Rotterdam and City of Schenectady municipal water supply wells at low levels well within safety standards for drinking water.

Based on the detection of TCE in the groundwater, a groundwater investigation was conducted on Depot property. GSA and DLA/DNSC shared the cost of the investigation. The scope of this groundwater investigation was based on a request by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Results were published by Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. and are contained in the document entitled Final Groundwater Investigation Report Scotia Depot, dated August 2001. This document is located at the Information Repositories.

The objectives of the GSA/DLA/DNSC groundwater investigation were to:

1. Assess whether the disposal area located north and west of the Scotia Depot was one of the suspected sources of the TCE groundwater plume, and
2. Assess the lateral and vertical extent of the plume, if present, within a predefined area along the northeastern fence line and in an area to the south of the Depot, near Lock 8 in the Mohawk River/Erie Canal. The wells south of the depot are intended to assess whether the plume is heading toward the municipal well field.

Upon completion of the groundwater investigation, DLA/DNSC and GSA will work with NYSDEC to decide on the course of future actions.

Conclusions

In certain areas within the Scotia Depot property line, concentrations of petroleum byproducts and certain metals in surface soil, subsoil, and sediments exceed background and regulatory criteria. In some cases, the extent of the impacts is unknown. The primary impacts are near the ferrochrome stockpile. Other impacts are car impound area and railroad siding areas. However, these areas may be representative of background petroleum byproduct levels due to the industrial land use on-site and in the vicinity.

To become exposed to the petroleum byproducts and metals, a person would have to ingest the soil, inhale blowing dust off the soil, or be in direct skin contact with the soil.

The chemical characteristics of the petroleum byproducts and many metals is such that, once present in the soil, they tend to remain bound to the soil and do not readily leach to groundwater or surface water.

A release of these substances to the Mohawk River via surface water is not likely due to significant dilution of the storm water prior to its discharging into the river.

Recommendations

Although the focused Site Investigation was fairly comprehensive, certain data issues have not been fully assessed.

- Based on presence of impacts at three storm water sampling sites, the presence and extent of off-site impacts in surface water is not known.

- Based on the presence of impacts in surface and sub-surface soil near the brush disposal area, and at certain storm water discharge points, the presence and extent of off-site impacts in adjacent areas is not known.

The depot property is intended to remain under restricted use for the foreseeable future. However, if the land use changes to unrestricted use in the future, the extent of impacts from the ferrochrome stockpile should be determined. Additional background sampling would support future remedial action in the car impound, the railroad siding, and the zinc/lead storage areas.

Surface water sampling suggests only minor impacts. Downstream storm sewer sampling and field filtering the samples is recommended to determine levels of concentrations and the solubility of the metals.

Since sediment results indicate the former lead/zinc stockpiles are leaching metals and accumulating in the storm sewer sediments, the extent of these impacts should be further studied.

Options to reduce human exposure to the metals and petroleum byproducts include: covering the impacted area with pavement or a foot or more of soil, removing the soil and replacing it with clean soil, and moving the security fence to the Depot property line.

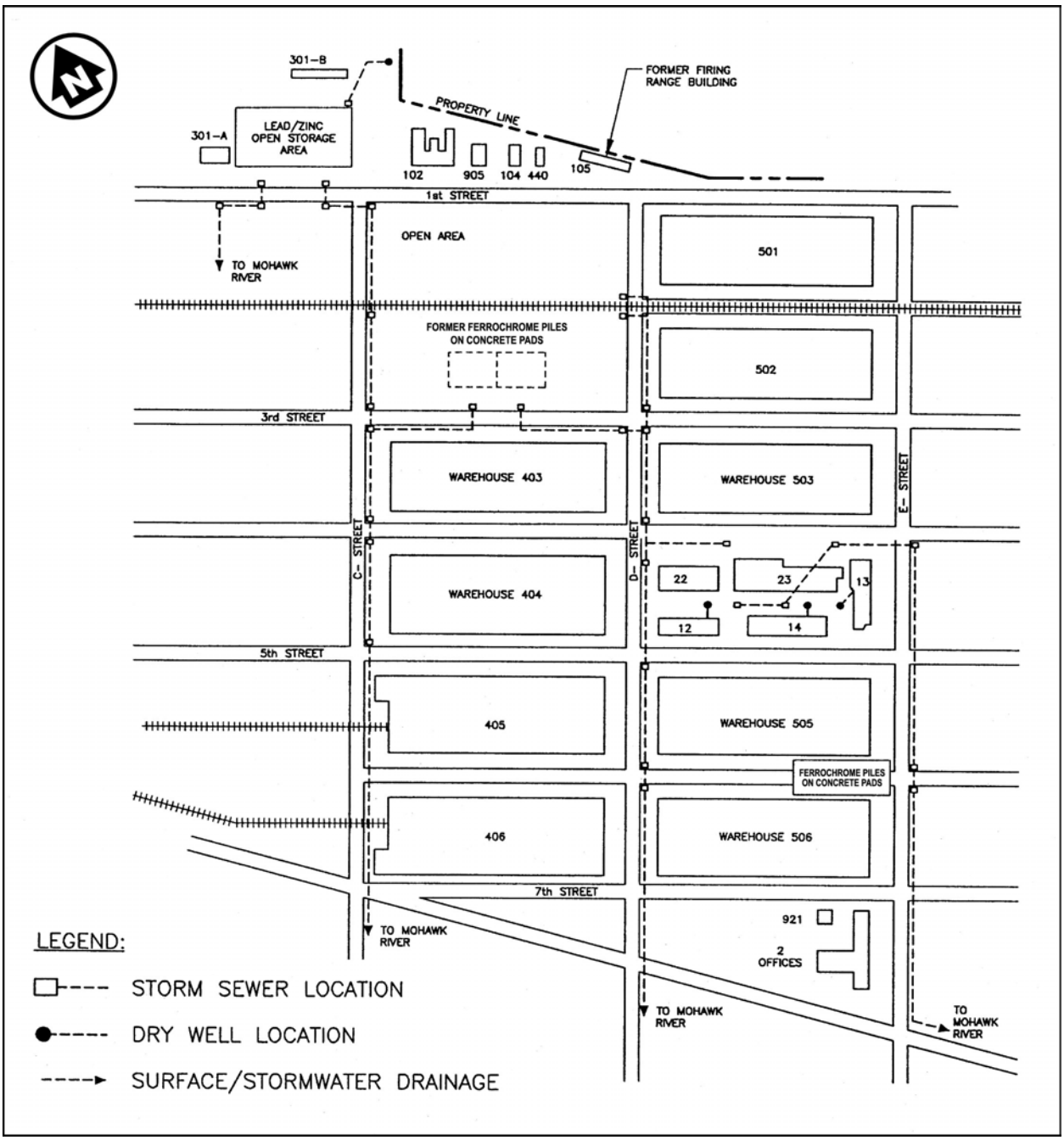

Figure 1. Scotia Depot Site map

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Section 4: Area Profile

Community Profile

Schenectady County, part of New York's Capital District Region, is located in the scenic Mohawk River Valley. Schenectady County has a multitude of historic sites, cultural attractions, and recreational opportunities. The county has a population of approximately 147,000 according to the 2000 census.

The county's history is illustrated through the historic Stockade, settled in the 17th century; the influence of the Erie Canal; and the diverse ethnic communities resulting from immigration during the Industrial Revolution of the early 1900s.

The strength of the county draws from its noted educational institutions, affordable and diverse housing, excellent regional transportation system, abundant water supply and its environmental health. The economy of Schenectady County is still driven by industry, the largest member of which is the General Electric Corporation.

The Village of Scotia (pop. 7,500) itself is barely 100 years old, but its history is deep. The Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) were frequent visitors to this fertile land nestled in the arms of the Mohawk River. In the 1650s, Alexander Lindsey bought land along the north shore of the river from the Iroquois Indians. He named his estate Scotia, in memory of the Scottish hills of his native country.

Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The Scotia Depot is situated over the Schenectady Aquifer, which is a highly permeable, unconfined, glacial-drift sole-source aquifer that supplies approximately 90 percent of Schenectady County with drinking water. The aquifer is about 14 miles long and underlies 25 square miles in the lower Mohawk River Basin and Schenectady County.

Bedrock underlying the Mohawk Valley in the Schenectady area is shale with some interbedded silt stone. Glacial till, a gravel-like material, silt and sand overlie bedrock throughout most of the area. Fine-grained sand, silt and clay were carried in glacial melt water and were deposited in a large glacial lake, now termed Lake Albany, which covered much of the mid-Hudson Valley. Coarse sand and gravel were deposited upstream from the lake, and occur in the western part of the main valley.

The Scotia Depot is within the general recharge zone of the aquifer, and the northern Depot property line coincides with the recharge zone and wellhead protection zone for the Village of Scotia well field. Groundwater flow beneath the Depot follows the ground surface contours toward the south to the Erie Canal/Mohawk River.

About 120,000 people use groundwater as a drinking water source within a four-mile radius of the Depot. The Village of Scotia water supply well field is located about 1,500 feet north of the Depot property line. The towns of Glenville and Rotterdam, the city of Schenectady, and a

private water company all have municipal/community water supply wells located within one to three miles of the Depot.

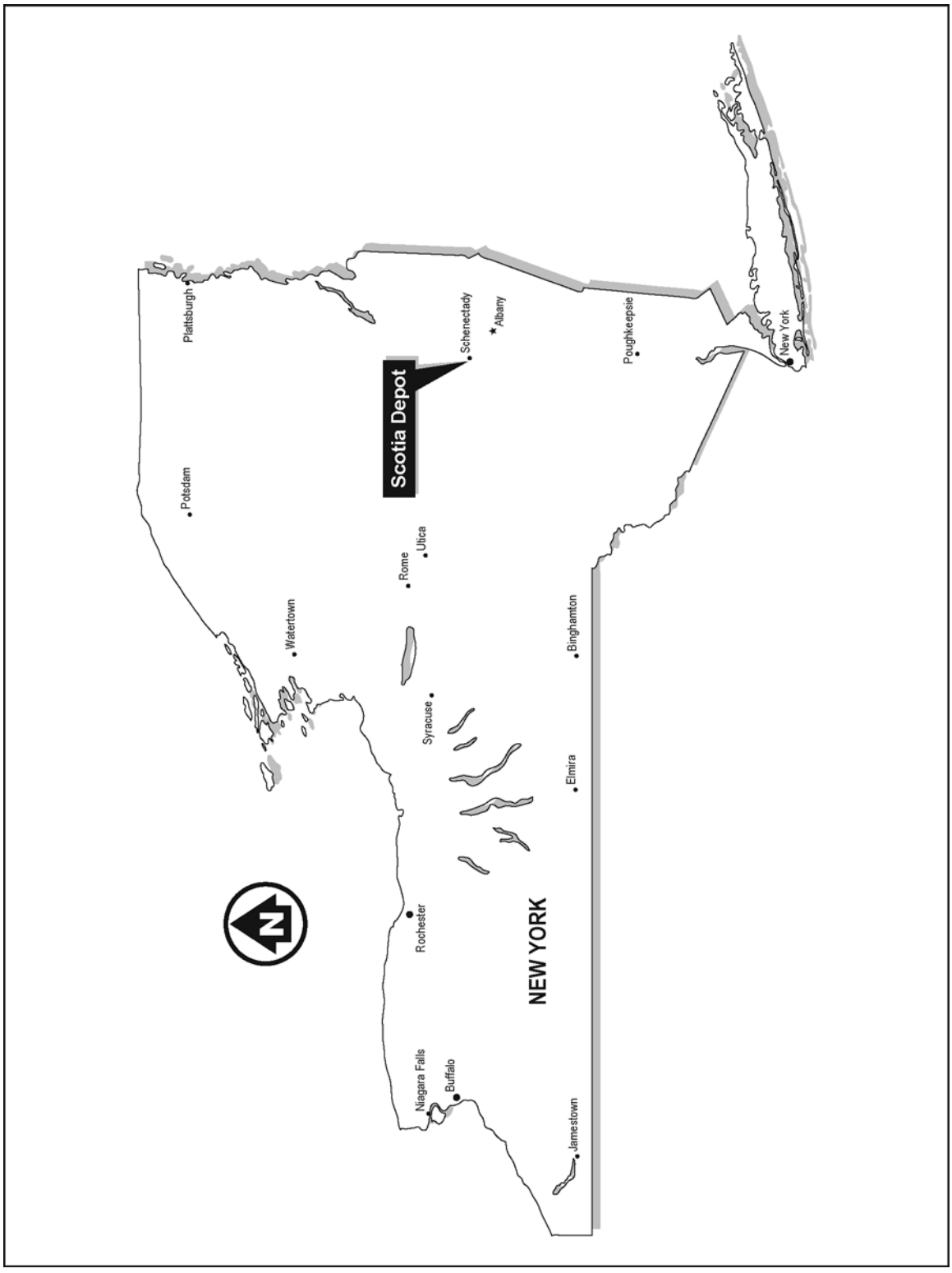

Figure 2. Location of the Scotia Depot within New York

Figure 3. Location of the Scotia Depot within Schenectady County

Section 5: Public Environmental Interests

The information contained in this section was gathered from twelve face-to-face interviews with residents of the Schenectady County, New York, area. These public environmental interests reflect community concern with environmental issues in general, and the Defense Installation Restoration Program at the Scotia Depot in particular. The interviews were conducted June 3, 2003. (See Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed.)

Depot-Community Relations

All of those interviewed for the Community Relations Plan were aware of the presence of the Scotia Depot and most were familiar with its mission of managing and storing raw materials. However, only a few were familiar with its history. Because the current Depot is surrounded by property that was previously federal property, a number of interviewees were unclear about its current boundaries. Nevertheless, for many interviewees the Depot's (and the federal government's) responsibility for past environmental practices extends to the entire original 337-acre parcel.

Most interviewees felt confident about current activities at the Depot, but some expressed concern about past environmental practices.

Several interviews had current issues regarding the Depot, most of which concerned a plume of TCE (solvent) that had migrated into drinking water wells in the vicinity. The primary concern was the unknown origin of the TCE plume and its potential movement into the aquifer.

Because the Depot manager had initiated an outreach program several years ago, many community members were aware of the ongoing environmental programs. Several interviewees noted the extra effort that the DLA took to inform them regarding the state of the environment both on the current and original Depot land. Another issue was the property transfer to the General Services Administration and subsequent sale to private interests. One interviewee expressed concern that new owners may not be held to the high standards set by the DLA.

Another interviewee said that an underground storage tank had been discovered on publicly owned property that was once owned by the Depot or its predecessor. He said the tank and surrounding soil containing fuel oil had been removed as some considerable expense, and asked if there might be a way to obtain compensation.

When asked what they thought the community's perception was of the Depot, most said that the Depot was, for the most part, an entity out of the past and not well-known by most of the community. Several said that many in the community still believed the remaining federal facility was a U.S. Navy operation. Four of the interviewees regarded the Depot as being involved with the local community. This was due to previous briefings and outreach efforts by the Depot manager.

Nearly half of those interviewed had been involved in some form of public participation sponsored by the Depot. Most indicated an interest in becoming involved in the future, although

none could point to a specific area in which they might participate. Nearly all expressed an interest in serving on the Restoration Advisory Board, should one be established.

When asked where the best location to keep the official documents related to the Depot installation restoration program (including this Community Relations Plan) would be, most interviewees recommended the public library system. However, quite a few mentioned that a website would be another welcome alternative.

Public Issues

According to the majority of those interviewed, there is considerable public interest in environmental issues in the Schenectady, NY, area, with several groups raising awareness on numerous environmental issues in the community. This is particularly true in the Scotia area where incidents have occurred that have heightened environmental awareness. Plans for a gas-fired power plant adjacent to the original Depot property have raised considerable opposition within the community. There is wide public concern about the effects of this plant on water quality as well as on quality of life. The main reason for this awareness and sensitivity is the high quality and productivity of the aquifer that lies beneath the Scotia area. Many fear that the water required to cool the power plant turbines will affect the quality and quantity of the aquifer. On top of this is the uncertainty regarding the origin and path of the TCE plume emanating from the general area of the original Scotia Depot site, which has raised additional questions. Some believe that drawing down the level of the aquifer for water to cool the plant might draw TCE into the aquifer, thus tainting drinking water wells. Another manifestation of community concern is the recent opposition to a landfill over the aquifer—due to public concern, the permit application was denied.

Interviewees reported significant media interest in environmental issues. Again, many attributed this to the power plant issue as well as to general concern about protecting the aquifer. Although there was no consensus as to which media outlets provided the best coverage on environmental stories and issues, most pointed to the print media. Representatives of environmental groups pointed to Channel 16, the public access channel, as a good venue to present their cases on public issues. It is their experience that this outlet gets a fair amount of viewership.

Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Scotia area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Defense National Stockpile Center may schedule community relations activities throughout the Installation Restoration Program process at the Scotia Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund. We will review this Community Relations Plan throughout the Installation Restoration Program process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The Depot will conduct community relations activities that will coincide with technical activities to ensure that the public receives information in a timely manner.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community. The CRP activities are involved with several elements including the following:

- **Information Repositories (IRs) –** An Information Repository for the Depot is a required project file for public use that contains site information, documents on site activities and general information about the cleanup and restoration program. Technical summaries, site reports and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that the public may stay better informed about the cleanup process. (Refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's IRs.)
- **Mailing List –** We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in Installation Restoration Program activities at the Scotia Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact Depot Manager Dennis Wesolowski, (518) 370-3347. (See Appendix C for the current mailing list.)
- **Community Meetings –** Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange among the Depot, other agencies, the media and the public. These meetings would inform area residents of the studies' results and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes are prepared and made available to the public at future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings (also referred to as a Community Advisory Board) and in the Information Repositories.
- **Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Other –** The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information and remedial technologies in the form of fact

sheets, newsletters and progress reports to address concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.

- **Public Comment Periods –** Following the publication of environmental cleanup decision documents, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method. Public comment meetings will be held during required time periods for environmental cleanup documents. The public will be notified of these meetings through the local media. They will be held at a time and place convenient to the general public. Minutes of these meetings will be prepared and made available to the public at RAB meetings and in the Information Repositories.
- **Restoration Advisory Board* –** If there is significant public interest, the Defense National Stockpile Center may form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) through which area residents will participate in the Installation Restoration Program. This group will review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The Board would provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives and local public officials.

*(Note: An informal community advisory group has been established to facilitate the process of keeping the public informed and involved in DLA/DNSC cleanup activities at the Scotia Depot. The advisory board has representation from environmental regulatory agencies, the legislative community, and other city and state public offices. Follow-up meetings with the advisory board and environmental groups are planned to review the progress on our environmental activities.)

Planned Community Relations Activities

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required.
- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans.
- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods. Comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents such as Records of Decision (RODs).
- Make copies of the RODs available for public review at the local Information Repositories after RODs are approved and signed by the EPA and prior to the commencement of the Remedial Action. A Notice of Availability for the ROD will be published in local newspapers that will also summarize the basis for and purpose of the selected action.
- Revise the Community Relations Plan when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase. Revisions to the Community Relations Plan should update facts and verify information; assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take; develop a strategy to prepare the

community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process; and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary.

For Additional Information

The point of contact for all inquiries related to Installation Restoration Program activities at the Scotia Depot is:

Dennis Wesolowski
Scotia Depot Manager
(518) 370-3347

Additional information related to the Installation Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

DNSC Public Affairs
Attn: Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223
(703) 767-4430

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Appendix A:
Community Relations Plan
Interviewees

The following people were interviewed during the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. The Defense National Stockpile Center recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

John Garver
Director of Environmental Studies
Union College
109 Sanders Ave.
Scotia, NY 12302

Michael Marcelle
Superintendent of Schools
900 Preddice Parkway
Scotia, NY 12302

John Tobiassen
Elementary Principal
Sacandaga School
300 Wren Street
Scotia, NY 12302

Neil Turner
Westwood Neighborhood Association
1965 Amsterdam Road
Scotia, NY 12302

Dominick DiCarlo
Schenectady County Health Dept.
107 Nott Street, Ste. 306
Schaefer Heights
Schenectady, NY 12308

Andrew Sulfita
Schenectady County Health Dept.
107 Nott Street, Ste. 306
Schaefer Heights
Schenectady, NY 12308

Glenda Atkins
Friends of the Aquifer
P.O. Box 91
Pattersonville, NY 12137

Shawn Schultz
Friends of the Aquifer
P.O. Box 91
Pattersonville, NY 12137

Charles Steiner, President
The Chamber of Schenectady County
306 State Street
Schenectady, NY 12305

Dana Gilgore
Engineering Technician
Town of Glenville
18 Glenridge Road
Glenville, NY 12302

Kevin Corcoran
Town Planner
Town of Glenville
18 Glenridge Road
Glenville, NY 12302

Kathy Fisher
Rotterdam Conservation Advisory Council
221 Upper Gregg Road
Schenectady, NY 12306

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Appendix B:
Information Repositories

The public information files for the Scotia Depot Installation Restoration Program are held at Schenectady County Public Library Branches:

Scotia
14 Mohawk Ave.
Schenectady, NY 12302
(518-386-2247)

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday: 12 noon - 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday: 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Friday & Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Glenville
20 Glenridge Rd.
Schenectady, NY 12302
(518-386-2243)

Monday - Thursday: 10:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Friday & Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Rotterdam
1100 North Westcott Rd.
Schenectady, NY12306
(518) 356-3440

Monday - Thursday: 10:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Friday & Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Schenectady Main Branch
99 Clinton Street
Schenectady, NY 12305
(518) 388-4500

Monday - Thursday: 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Friday & Saturday: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Appendix C:
Mailing List

The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations, along with those who were already on the mailing list for past community activities, will receive information, as it becomes available, on Installation Restoration Program activities at the Scotia Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should telephone Dennis Wesolowski, (518) 370-3347.

Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties

Federal Officials

U.S. Representative Michael McNulty
U.S. Post Office
29 Jay Street
Schenectady, NY 12305-1982
(518) 374-4547

U.S. Senator Charles Schumer
333 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-6542

U.S. Senator Hillary Clinton
476 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4451

State Officials

Governor George E. Pataki
Executive Office
State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224
(518) 474-8390

Assemblyman James Tedisco
New York State Assembly
12 Jay Street
Schenectady, NY 12305

Senator Hugh Farley
New York State Senate
2430 Riverfront Center
Amsterdam, NY 12010
(518) 455-2181

Schenectady County Officials

Peter J. Guidarelli, Chair
County Legislature
620 State St.
Schenectady, NY 12305
518-388-4280

Albert deAprix
Deputy Chairman
County Legislature
7 Wallace Street
Scotia, NY 12302
(518) 382-5693

Media

The Daily Gazette
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Appendix D:
Glossary

Comment Period: A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Installation Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

Focused Feasibility Study: The Focused Feasibility Study is used to select the most appropriate remedial alternative for a site, to prepare cost estimates and to initiate the remedial design. When circumstances limit the number of available options, and therefore the number of available alternatives developed, a Focused Feasibility Study, focusing on two or three alternatives, may be applicable.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

Hydrogeologic Study: The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Information Repository: A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning a Defense National Stockpile Center Installation Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near the depot and is available for public access and review.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act environmental cleanup program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

Monitoring Well: A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The first phase of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the depot. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

Remedial Design (RD): The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Installation Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

Site Inspection (SI): The second phase of the Installation Restoration Program. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

Solvent: A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

Surface Water: Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

Trichloroethylene (TCE): A heavy, colorless solvent used to degrease metals.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.

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